

*195 the balance, he treated them most insolently. Dodda-Virappa
 *643 forthwith despatched a force of 5000 Coorgs under his general
 *648 Jógi Muttana, to ensure a more strict observance of the convention. Payment was delayed, however, from day to day. Muttana at length threatened; whereupon the Malayálam debtor formed a scheme to destroy the whole force, which had come to dun him so disagreeably. Intelligence of this design reaching Muttana, he marched directly to Cannanore, defeating a body of Chirákal troops who opposed his passage, and by means of boats the Coorg force reached Kumbbla, a port near Mangalore, and empty handed returned to Coorg through Tulunád. Dodda-Virappa seems to have taken no revenge on the treacherous Viravarma, but paid the remaining nine lacs to Sómashékara, who presented his kinsman with a number of villages in the Tulu country contiguous to Coorg to supply him with milk (Amrita). Dodda-Virappa took this opportunity for purchasing the district Sulya with money taken from the Talekávéri temple-treasury, in order to secure a regular supply of cocoanuts for the goddess. The whole district was called *Amara-Sulya* and became a part of the territory of the Coorg Rájahs.

Dodda-Virappa evinced throughout his long and vigorous reign an unconquerable spirit and, though surrounded by powerful neighbours, neither the number nor strength of his enemies seem to have relaxed his courage or damped his enterprise. He died in 1736, 78 years old. Two of his
 ● (262) wives ascended the funeral pile with the dead body of the Rájah.

c. Chikka-Virappa.

On the death of his grandfather Chikka-Virappa, who in 1730 already had been anointed successor, assumed authority. His early years were clouded by misfortune; having lived in prison from his childhood, he was sickly and subject to ner-